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ABSTRACT

Papers on library acquisition and the exchange of unwanted publications among libraries which were presented at the 1982 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference include: (1) "Acquisition Work of the National Library of China: Organization and Functions," a discussion by Zeng Jiguang (People's Republic of China) covering acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and non-print items; (2) "Collections Development and Services in Recession," an overview by Alexander Wilson (United Kingdom) of the development of library cooperation in relation to economic factors; (3) "International Exchanges of the Major Libraries of the Canadian Government," a description by Andre Preibish (Canada), of the international exchange operations of the National Library of Canada, the Book Exchange Center, and other institutions; (4) "Exchange Programs in Canadian University Libraries," a report by S. E. H. Rooney (Canada) describing a 1982 survey of exchange programs maintained by 27 Canadian university libraries; (5) "The Franco-Canadian Collection of the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris: Its Constitution," a history by Marie-Renee Morin (France) of the development of the Bibliotheque Nationale's collection of Canadian books published in French; and (6) "On the Current Volume of the Bibliography on International Book-Exchange," a description by B. P. Kanevsky (USSR) of the preparation and publication of the 450-item bibliography covering the literature on international book-exchange from 1960 to 1970. (ESR)

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Acquisition and Exchange Section

Collections and Services Division

Papers

IR050 189

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1982

IFLA

réseaux
48e conférence générale de l'IFLA – Montréal
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de bibliothécaires et des bibliothèques

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, MONTREAL 1982

Division: Collection and Services

Section: ACQUISITION AND EXCHANGE

18/ACQUI/1-E
157-RE

Acquisition Work of the National Library of China:

Organization and Functions

by

ZENG JIGUANG, National Library of China

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Meeting 157

ACQUISITION WORK OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CHINA: ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

by Zeng Jiguang,
Head of Acquisition Department
National Library of China

As is generally known, China is an old civilized nation, but from the point of economic development, it is a developing country at present. Therefore, the sum spent in the fields of science, education, and culture, including library service, is quite limited. However, even in a situation as such, of the yearly expenditure of the different types of libraries and especially that of the National Library, the appropriation for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and various non-book materials occupied a large share, an average of more than 50%. For instance, in 1981, the amount spent for acquisition occupied about 62.7% of the total annual expenditure of the National Library of China, and there had been annual increases to maintain the yearly addition of certain number of titles, volumes and items to its collection. At the same time, a considerable amount is specially allocated for the ordering of books, periodicals and newspapers for international exchange, and lists of publications available for exchange are prepared regularly for selection by exchange partners, thus to make sure that aside from our library's own publications, we could offer books, periodicals, and newspapers recently published for international exchange. The above two features make the acquisition and exchange work of the National Library somewhat different from that of many foreign libraries.

The chief responsibility for acquisition has long been borne by the Acquisition Department under the guidance of the Director of the Library. The Acquisition Department is also

responsible for the acquisition of books in Chinese and foreign languages and for the international exchange of books and periodicals. Nevertheless, the acquisition of periodicals, newspapers, threadbound Chinese books, Chinese old and rare books, rubbings made from inscriptions on stone tablets or bronze vessels, oracle bones, maps, and books in languages of China's different national minorities, owing to their special features as well as to the particular demands to be observed in their acquisition, is the responsibility of Newspapers and Periodicals Department, and Rare Books and Special Collections Department respectively.

To improve the quality of acquisition work, an acquisition Committee has been recently set up under the direct guidance of the Director of the Library. The committee comprised a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, and a number of fulltime and part-time committee members. Some specialists and scholars outside the Library have also been invited to be its members. The said Committee is responsible for: Investigating readers' needs of books, periodicals, documentations, etc.; studying the publication trends of the domestic and foreign publishing enterprises; collecting and assembling various bibliographic materials on their publications; compiling and translating reference materials about the status and experience of acquisition work of outstanding libraries abroad; assisting the Acquisition Department to formulate the acquisition plan; assisting the Director in examining and approving the order lists of highpriced books. They will also offer assistance in keeping the Director abreast of the situation in carrying out the acquisition plan, and to make special-topic-survey of the acquisition work and drafting written reports to the Director. They will also submit lists of recommended acquisitions to the Acquisition Department for undertaking the necessary ordering procedures.

The Acquisition Department, as well as the acquisition units of the other departments of this Library, works closely with the Acquisition Committee to assure the well carrying out of the acquisition of books and periodicals.

The Predecessor of the National Library of China (formerly named the National Library of Peking), the Metropolitan Library of Peking, was founded in 1910. Under the rule of the old Chinese Government, the growth of its collection was very slow. The collection built up in the period of 39 years, from 1910-1949, totalled only 1,400,000 volumes. But since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Government has paid special attention to the development of the National Library. And its collection has been growing very rapidly, averaged an annual increase of over 300,000 volumes. Up to 1981, its collection had grown to over 11,020,000 volumes, about 8 times as much as that of 1949.

The Chinese books form an important part of the collections of the National Library of China. Up to 1981, the collection of Chinese books had reached a total of 1,652,456 volumes not including the special collections of Chinese old and rare books. According to the state decree, all publishing houses in China must send three free copies of every published title to the National Library of China. Excepting rare cases of careless omission, the said regulation has been well observed. Aside from the depository copies, a certain number of duplicates of each title have been purchased to meet the needs of readers.

The collecting of Chinese thread-bound books, old and rare books, rubbings from stone tablets and oracle bones, and maps forms an important task of the National Library.

China is a multi--national country. Old books as well as modern publications in the different national languages must also be collected by the National Library. The Rare Books and Special Collections Department has made great efforts in seeking for and obtaining old and rare books and other valuable items from many sources and has built up a rather rich collection. The number of thread-bound Chinese books has reached 1,839,406 volumes, that of books in 24 languages of different national minorities (including Tibetan, Mongolian, Korean, Uighur, etc.) 70,740 volumes, and that of spicial collections of old and rare books etc., 607,952 volumes,

forming a very important part of the Library's collections, and making ours the richest collection of thread-bound books and old and rare books in China.

Individual and community donation of books and periodicals is another important source for expanding the Library's Collections. Many noted personages have willingly donated their private collection to the National Library, and the Chinese government has bestowed honours upon them. For instance, Professor Zheng Zhenduo, Professor Chen Yuan, Mr. Zhou Shutao, and the famous contemporary writer Ba Jin had donated all their collections built up through their lifetime, including many very precious books and periodicals, to the National Library of China.

The National Library of China makes it her duty to collect Chinese revolutionary documents. Valuable revolutionary documents are being kept as new rare books. Under the circumstances of the long years of revolutionary war, only a small portion of revolutionary documents survived. Through sustained efforts in overcoming immense difficulties, we have now in our collection over 10,000 titles.

The acquisition of newspapers and periodicals is indeed another important aspect of the acquisition work. The Newspapers and Periodicals Department is responsible for acquiring, processing, assembling, and services to the readers. This Department has made subscriptions to 176 Chinese newspapers, 178 foreign newspapers, 9,574 Chinese periodicals, and 13,316 foreign periodicals. Furthermore, we have also acquired government publications of some countries in complete set or in partial set.

Particular attention has also been paid to the acquisition of foreign books. Every year the National Library makes a planned import of carefully selected books of focal interest and importance. Looking back to the days of the National Library of Peiping of old China, up to the year 1949, the total collection of foreign books numbered only 223,854 volumes, an average of annual addition of 6,050 volumes only. But, in the 31 years from 1949 up to the

year 1981 the total collection of foreign books had grown to 1,999,121 volumes, averaged an annual addition of 57,360 volumes to the collection, nine times and more of the old annual average increase.

International exchange of books and periodicals forms an important part of acquisition work. It is an important source and channel of incoming foreign languages books and periodicals. At the same time, it has contributed greatly to enhancing the cultural interflow and mutual understanding between the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries. In the old days, although some international exchange had been carried out, yet the scope was very limited, the number of books and periodicals exchanged was very small. From 1926 to 1936, the number of books received through exchange and gifts totalled only 39,366 volumes, and only a few thousand before 1926. But since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the international exchange of books and periodicals has been developing quickly, the books and periodicals received from exchange showed a rapid increase; 34,301 volumes of books (periodicals not included, same for figures given below) in 1956, 46,575 volumes in 1960, 7,209 volumes more than the total of the ten years of 1926-1936. Now we are maintaining a relationship of books and periodicals exchange with some 2,000 institutions of 120 countries and regions. In 1981, the number of books received from exchange totalled 6,264 volumes, and that of periodicals, 3,317 titles.

Our government allocates a certain amount of special fund yearly for developing the work of international exchange. We have prepared lists of current publications available for exchange from the books, periodicals and newspapers officially published, and sent to those institutions abroad that have maintained active exchange of books and periodicals with us, for their selection. In 1981, we dispatched in all: 36,324 volumes of Chinese books; 101,961 issues of periodicals; and 83,796 issues of newspapers.

A good number of countries and institutions have maitained a long term exchange relationship with us. Even before the establish-

ment of official diplomatic relationship, many libraries and learned societies entered into good exchange relationship with us, and had established a cultural interflow between the Chinese people and the peoples of different countries. We have received many valuable books and reference materials from these institutions. We treasure such friendship, and will promote the continuous development of the work of international exchange.

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MONTREAL 1982

DIVISION: Division of Collections and Services

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Collections development and services in recession

by

Alexander WILSON

MEETING
68

IFLA CONFERENCE MONTREAL - AUGUST 1982

COLLECTIONS DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES IN RECESSION

by Alexander Wilson, Director General,
British Library Reference Division.

The economic position of libraries since World War II seen through Western eyes was one of slow recovery followed by increasingly rapid growth for almost two decades with an equally rapid down turn after the oil crisis of 1973. For many of us the position is still deteriorating and the most we can hope for in the mid term future is a return to stability but on a lower level of resources than we enjoyed in the so called golden age of the 60s. For colleagues from developing countries the picture may be entirely different: a hard struggle following the achievement of national independence to establish library and information services in competition with basic services like security, health, and the development of the physical infrastructure. There is a curious unevenness in the fortunes of libraries, not only this sharp difference between 'north' and 'south' but also between library sectors within countries and even within a local library system, where steady attrition of the base budget may be accompanied by the opening of new libraries and expensive investment in automation. Economic change, technological

development, changes in the user community, organisational change at local, national, and international levels, and the slow realisation of the massive threat of decaying library materials are important and interrelated factors in our environment.

The response of the library profession to such changes has affected collection development in certain typical ways: there is a tendency to regard expenditure on acquisitions and conservation as 'soft' areas for cuts, and a loss of confidence in collection building, which is part of a turning away from traditional library philosophy in response to the competition from new modes of information provision; there is a search to justify collections against user need and to find a better match to demand; there is a search for economies of scale, sometimes expressed by mergers of the parent authorities of libraries, sometimes by investment in creating networks.

Since the conference theme is networks and cooperation, one must give particular but critical attention to cooperative acquisitions programmes, shared storage, and interlending networks. Those who fund libraries regard cooperation as a way of enabling libraries to survive on a lower level of funding, a purpose quite different from the traditional motive of librarians. Some of us may still need to be reminded that libraries are not an end in themselves and that no library is self sufficient, but also there are dangers in overselling

to our paymasters the extent to which cooperation can compensate for local collections. A balanced view might be that cooperative collection development and resource sharing is about the more effective deployment of our straitened resources, but at the price of investment in a new infrastructure. If one accepts that society simply cannot afford to rehouse a university collection doubling from one million to two million volumes as it managed to do when the library doubled to one million, that does not mean that cooperation avoids the need for any further capital investment; which will be required for setting up of automated networks, establishing low cost repositories and some subsidy of major libraries, from whose resources most of the 'sharing' will take place. The overlords of libraries, such as principals and heads of colleges, have been more willing than the library profession to promote cooperation although laymen tend to underestimate the administrative cost of making fewer copies work harder.

Almost all libraries are servants of an institution and their fortunes must reflect the policies of that institution. Academics have to rationalise before a university library can rationalise: in Britain teaching of some specialised subjects is to be concentrated in fewer universities and in fewer colleges within federal universities so that procedures are being worked out for the transfer of the relevant collections between libraries. One should note in passing that a collection which has reached a certain size and quality tends to take on a life of its own, even if the academic circumstances have changed.

Every development in telematics (computers plus telecommunications) and in reprography affects the publishing and book distributing trades as much as it does libraries. Boundaries are breaking down; a library interlending service depending on massive photocopying might be regarded as 'secondary publishing', even though each transaction is within the law of fair dealing; very similar to 'on demand' publishing and electronic publishing. Both sides are dependent on the economic equation that it is only worth buying a document if you are going to use it about five or six times. The output of journals has reflected the changes in the world economy, western journals are becoming fewer and smaller in size whilst those from the third world are more than making up the deficiency. The cost of producing and marketing hard copy is driving certain types of abstracting journal and reference work to be solely on-line; music publishers in Britain are turning more and more to hiring non-published scores affecting the legal deposit of new music. Giant publishing houses seem to have overcome the political problems of cooperation to go into 'on demand' services for articles in journals. It took the President of the Mid West universities in the United States to start what is now the Centre for Research Libraries; and it was the college presidents in Ohio who initiated what is now OCLC. In Britain the initiative came from central government in setting up what is now BLLD and it was a committee of a government funding body which suggested that our university libraries should aim at a 'steady state', by decanting low use material first into a local repository and later to BLLD.

One difficulty for a cooperative approach to acquisitions and services is that the governors of libraries and the user community naturally put local needs before service to a wider public. The great university library starts to make a significant charge for lending, the city government drastically reduces the acquisition funds for the great Reference Library which supports the metropolitan area. Administrators of cooperative acquisition programmes find it even more difficult to get finance from members. Librarians tend to look at direct expenditure as 'costing' more than use of internal resources, distorting comparison between use of a fee-based system against local provision. Voluntary cooperatives likewise conceal their real costs. Meanwhile the entrepreneur has entered the market looking to exploit on-line high value databases which are in the public domain or exist in great libraries only in hard copy form. Libraries should cooperate with and seek the best possible reward from such enterprise. Although microform publishing seems to have passed its boom years, similar considerations apply. Micro-publication aids preservation as well as bringing in revenue. I learn that in the United States 'information boutiques' are springing up, providing companies with a library and information service entirely by photocopying from existing library collections. This is an exploitation of the capital investment in libraries which seems to yield no reward to publisher or library.

An opponent of collection growth is the on-line philosopher who cries 'Libraries are dead, long live librarians'.

Obsession with automation both as a tool and a rival has turned the library schools away from traditional skills of librarianship. The very name 'library' is inhibiting to them.

It has been difficult for traditionally minded librarians to come to terms with the economic imperative; ie, even if top library management has determined a sensible future balance on lower resources, acquisition must take the brunt of cuts until staff numbers can be run down. The recession has only brought to a head an underlying debate about collections and services in which a new generation of management oriented chief librarians have rightly demanded that the library measure its value in terms of number of users and their satisfaction rates rather than size of collections. In libraries as everywhere else the 80:20 rule applies, only more so. BLLD[1] has found that a national core collection of 6,000 to 7,000 serial titles could satisfy 80% of the interlending needs of most countries (but BLLD itself carries more than 50,000 current serials and can thus satisfy more than 90% of 'blind' applications). Short loan collections for undergraduates and the heavy duplication of popular titles in public libraries are examples of how to use limited resources for high satisfaction rates at the expense of that range and depth of collections which has been the librarians hallmark of quality. Professionals ask how good can we make this collection; the manager asks what is the minimum investment in stock to satisfy a given proportion of demand. Having less resources overall only sharpens this argument.

It is difficult to put a measurable value on browsing, but user studies show that browsing is an important factor in eventual choice. If we reduce resources without reducing use of the collections, all may seem well. But measurement in the field of the behavioural sciences is extremely unreliable; people adjust their demands to their expectations. These remarks apply to public libraries, college libraries and undergraduate use of university libraries rather than research collections, which depend upon comprehensive acquisition, selection being based upon possible future research value rather than calculation of early use. Ups and downs of acquisitions funds have only a marginal effect in the humanities and social sciences. Retrospective acquisition will fill most of the significant gaps, although at several times the cost. But scientific literature not obtained in the first two years of publication has lost half its value and after five years is usually not worth acquiring. For collections below the research level it is reasonable to take non-use in the past three years as indicating reasonably safe relegation to the repository. It is never entirely safe to discard material altogether. Maurice Line has pointed out that some serials mature as others decay.

Fractionalisation of scientific knowledge has led to a disproportionate growth of serials literature with reference to the growth of scientific workers and attempts to keep abreast of it have been crippling the ability of great research libraries to maintain the quality of their collections. Statistical analysis of major university research libraries in the US Mid West showed[2] that collections were doubling in size every 16 to 17 years and

expenditure doubling every 7 years, yet satisfaction rates were going down. Similarly Harvard with 8 million volumes was less able to cope with the demands of scholars than when half this size. Projection of these rates of growth into the 1980s made it quite unthinkable that we could do other than move towards the 'steady state library', energy crisis or not. Since there is already a 'dinosaur' factor in our larger libraries, perhaps there should be a planned reduction in their size.

But what of the libraries of last resort, the libraries of record? The greatest national libraries: eg the Library of Congress, the Lenin State Library, the Bibliotheque Nationale and the British Library Reference Division, together with the greatest research libraries mostly in the USA must continue to preserve the cultural heritage of their own nation and that of the world. The UNESCO/IFLA Programme[3] for the Universal Availability of Publications, admirable as it is in conception, is surely unrealistic in aiming to depend upon each country to hold available for universal use a comprehensive collection of its own literature and also to be 70% self sufficient in its foreign literature needs. With 250 million volumes in the research libraries of the USA alone, and with the metropolitan libraries of the former imperial powers holding the only comprehensive collections of literature for countries which were formerly dependencies, the need to maintain these major collections is a world priority. These great research libraries have a duty to enable other libraries to fill gaps in their collections by means of organised photo-reproduction, also to act as libraries

of last resort. But they are under as much economic threat as the thousands of smaller libraries which are now pursuing collecting goals based on local requirements, whilst relying on the libraries of last resort to cover their future deficiencies. The great research libraries also have their own users, both personal and remote, and they have to draw a balance of service between meeting known demands and laying down stocks for the future.

The recent UAP Conference in Paris gave inadequate attention to the potential contribution of the great research libraries. The closest that one could come to recognising the existence of such libraries and their problems was in a chapter on repositories which were divided into 'active' and 'passive'.

Due to falling currency values, the English speaking countries have found it difficult to maintain an adequate range of serials from Japan and West Germany, whilst Third World countries find the acquisition of all foreign publications more difficult than ever. Official exchange, with the growth of the number of independent countries and the worldwide spread of bureaucracy threatens to bury depository libraries beneath a mountain of documents which were not produced or organised with the needs of libraries or non-official users in mind. At the British Library Reference Division, for instance,

official publications account for perhaps 20% of our 2 million items of annual intake but the Official Publications Library and its 26 kilometres of shelving account for a very small proportion of use. The great libraries usually give more than they get in terms of value by official interchanges but it is difficult to alter the situation unilaterally.

The economics of local versus shared repositories have been examined, to the disadvantage of the latter, which can however offer the best of both systems by allowing choice between renting space for a locally owned collection and deposit in a totally shared collection with lower unit costs but no autonomy.

'Deaccessioning', a euphemism for the sale of valuable rare books which are 'out of scope' is one current means of raising funds for US research libraries as for British cathedrals and private institutions. One only has to hope that the new owners make these items available to scholars.

But what libraries keep they must preserve and this is the 'X' factor in collection development of recent years. The traditional assumption was that the material we hold will last as long as there is an information value in it, but we now know that is far from being the case with publications produced since the early 19th century and certainly since the 1880s. To illustrate how a realistic approach to preservation can upset library economics, my own library has for several years now spent more on preservation than on acquisitions and we are yet to reach an output in binding and conservation which would overcome

our problem with rare books by the end of the century, whilst we have not settled on a bulk deacidification programme for modern materials, such as the National Library of Canada has now announced.

Preservation is not very appealing to library trustees, and apart from the heritage theme it has no political strength. Nor is it less expensive to surrender the original format in favour of substitution on microfilm or videodisc. The design of our modern academic libraries, open plan buildings with user access to the stacks, prevents the creation of cooler storage conducive to preservation: books and people do not agree about a comfortable climate.

Although some of the attempts to find impact measures or final output measures for libraries were misconceived, the new range of tools for quantitative and qualitative management so usefully described[4] by Lancaster, have already been of considerable value in library practice. In the United States the ALA and the ARL have been influential, whilst in Britain the BL R&D Department has invested considerable sums in policy oriented research. American colleagues have been far more systematic and elaborate in preparing collection development statements especially the RLG scheme for large academic libraries.

Having been involved for some years in sophisticated management systems in large local authorities, I must confess an acquired preference for management by exception. Comprehensive and detailed surveys soon get out of date and the effort of maintaining them is considerable, whilst it is a basic principle in market research

that one cannot make generalisations transferable from one product or company to another, so the exercise must begin anew at each library.

The searchlight is more effective than the floodlight in illuminating library problems. Given that the basic statistics are available, (and unfortunately cost accountancy systems are not too common in libraries), it is not too difficult to identify critical areas where the scarce resource, be it human, accommodation, or money, seems to be used to least effect. In all resource: output situations, the 20:80 rule applies, often as a 10:90 relationship. In this analytical management world, research libraries are at a disadvantage for a research collection is long in the building and acquisitions cannot be turned on and off. In my own library, the average age of books used in the main Reading Room is 50 years after publication. So we are now laying down the resources for scholars in the third decade of the next century. I for one will not be around to see if we guessed right.

Another reliable rule of thumb is the law of least effort, reflected in a library situation in that people put convenience of access well before quality of resource. This applies to government officials, scientists and academic workers as much as it does to people using public libraries for recreation, and explains why interlending is only an insignificant proportion - a fraction of 1% - compared with use of locally available resources.

However, technological advance has luckily put into our hands the means to share resources just when economic stringency demands it. Cooperation among librarians, although traditional, was a phenomenon of affluence, a generous gesture from libraries which were well endowed to those less fortunate. But the cost of hospitality becomes excessive to large libraries if one tries to build a network upon such cooperation and it is not a viable basis on which to build a system for reducing overall costs. There are a number of important preconditions not all essential, which can further cooperation. Since the problem is economy of scale, constitutional mergers, where politically possible, seem to offer one sound foundation. This will obviously be the approach in centrally planned economies or with a strong centralist tradition, as in Britain where administrative restructuring was the chosen way to economy of scale not just for libraries but for all kinds of public services during the sixties and seventies. So we now have fewer and much larger public library systems mirrored by the merger of a number of national institutions to join the British Library.

In North America federal and some state funds have gone into promoting networks as a means of providing technical services to smaller institutions. Germany has, since the late 19th century, state funded a system of subject specialisations also aided by foundation money.

In advanced countries telematic developments have been utilised by the standardisation of library bibliographical and technical systems, whilst the postal services although the weakest link,

have been up to the general requirements of document delivery. In developing countries all of this communications infrastructure may be severely lacking.

Homogeneity of size seems to be more important than type. Human factors are very significant, whether it is the personality of library heads or their superiors, or whether it is institutionalised into politics at local regional, national or international levels.

International cooperation should be easier where there are strong economic and cultural links as between our host country Canada and the USA, between the EEC countries, the Scandinavians, those in COMECON, and in the ASEAN countries states whose citizens are familiar with one of the world languages find it easier to develop genuine international links and, although it is understandable why some developing countries have given priority to the national language in education and publishing, if this diminishes awareness of a major publishing language, it creates an unfortunate barrier to the availability of information.

The concept of national self-sufficiency in library science has led to much examination of the role of the national library since World War II It is easier to identify the functions of a national library than to prescribe a national library type. Where the national role is a dual function, carried on by a major university of a country or its central public library, internal tensions are bound to exist with strong local pressure to give the national function lower

priority than those serving the user community, even more so if the national role is shared by a number of major libraries in a federal state.

The national function which is being called upon openly or implicitly in these times is that of the library of last resort. If other libraries are going to shed more and more of their expensive and specialised subscriptions on the grounds of cost effectiveness it follows that the library of last resort, however designated, has got to be more and more 'cost ineffective'. If this is a recognised purpose, supported by public funds, well and good, if not the responsibility becomes onerous.

There seems to be a natural and welcome process of evolution abour cooperation, whether one begins with a shared cataloguing system, a common repository for low-use materials, or a cooperative acquisitions policy, success leads from one process to another. One has particularly noticed this with shared cataloguing, where the incidental creation of a common database with locations may lead to interlending, to information retrieval, to cooperative acquisition and storage, common transport systems and so forth. One is very much in favour of a non-hierachical approach to networking and cooperation. I like the idea of the 'open circles' they have in Hungary, where there are a number of major partners in some subject grouping, but other libraries can join in to the extent they wish. Readers ought to be free to make the most economic decision in seeking out documents or information and libraries may do the same. The essential requirement is that each

member of a grouping should find it worthwhile to belong or, if it is in the broader public interest to belong, should be economically compensated. By the free choice of librarians in many countries paying their fees, BLLD now accounts for the majority of international interlending. So long as this does not penalise the British taxpayer, this is surely for the good of the one world of library and information systems. Unfortunately, use by the developing countries is relatively small and declining, despite certain measures in their favour.

Large contributions from the British Library, the National Endowment for the Humanities (USA) and a commercial company, lie behind a very significant international achievement of libraries in bringing world literature resources to the notice of scholars. This is the Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) project whereby scholars now have access on-line to records of literature published in English worldwide during the 18th century via RLIN in North America and BLAISE in Europe, with locations flowing in from over 400 libraries worldwide and with a major micro-filming programme about to get under way whereby the whole texts of some 400,000 titles will be available to major research libraries. The biblio-technical methodology of ESTC has proved to be adaptable to other areas of retrospective bibliography and new projects are already following in its wake.

Not the least advantage of ESTC is what it can do for preservation by substitution. Preservation seems likely to follow UBC and UAP as almost a third pillar of the temple of international library cooperation. At least it deserves

to do so for the problem of decaying library material is universal, insidious, urgent and vastly expensive to solve, even if we can find economic means to counteract acidification, which work at the national libraries of Canada and the USA has lead us to hope may be possible.

In 1966 Gordon Williams recommended[5] the establishment of a US federally supported central agency that would physically preserve, for use when required, at least one example of every written record of significance. He was assuming that some process of selection would lead to the handing over of a last copy for deacidification and cold storage in a central repository. It is a graphic example of the high administrative cost of cooperation, that it was calculated that one would have to be able to discard at least 20% of the material screened in this way simply to cover the cost of eliminating duplicates. But it soon became obvious that funds would simply not be available for a national repository and instead there is a National Preservation Program aiming at persuading libraries to recognise and preserve 'national' last copies locally. Not only chemical decay but over-use has affected rare book collections in many great libraries. On this shared basis of identifying and keeping last copies, one could act by a process of filtering down to shared repositories. BLLD for instance operates a gift and exchange scheme from which about one book in two is found not to be in stock at LD and is kept as part of the national collection. No doubt the Centre for Research Libraries in the USA is carrying out this function in a

much more systematic way but I do not think they any more than BLLD can afford the necessary treatment to arrest decay.

An allied problem is the storage of low-use materials and it is to be hoped that automation of library housekeeping can in future greatly reduce the administrative costs of identifying last copies in each library system indicating what is to be relegated to store and eliminating duplication. But there is still a great deal of physical work to be done at the shelves. Joint ownership leads to eventual economies. The objections today are less psychological than practical.

In conclusion, for most libraries in recession, the needs of present day users must be the priority and that means adequate duplication of materials in popular demand, concentration on subjects of major interest, even a positive effort to slim the collections by disposal of low-use material. If only as an insurance policy for the future the discarded material must be offered to those libraries which retain responsibility for collecting comprehensively and for preserving what they hold indefinitely. These are the libraries of record, of last resort; the national libraries and other major research libraries. The awareness of the scale of the problem of decaying library materials has added a fresh burden having become known at a most unfortunate juncture.

Networking and resource sharing do nothing in themselves towards meeting the major priorities of local libraries, since they can only be effective in meeting minority demands and occasional requirements. The lay funders of libraries see

resource sharing as a means of survival on a lower level of local funding; in fact, such cooperation should be seen as a public service to the wider community, being concerned with the preservation of the widest possible range of active literature, particularly in science and technology, and the preservation on a world basis of much of man's cultural inheritance. International cooperation is justified for those reasons and also to discriminate in favour of the third world which will otherwise continue to be grossly deprived in terms of information access.

Each librarian has a duty to his particular community. He needs to articulate his or her library's place in that community and in the library and information systems to which it belongs. Decisions on joining networks and cooperations should be hard-headed, aiming to get the most possible out of cooperation and not ignoring the hidden costs of going it alone.

For most of us, the best we can hope for economically is a stable support on the reduced level of funding we now obtain. The problem is to balance the budget and balance our services at a time when technological, social and political change is rapid. In our particular field of interest, impartial judgments are not helped by the fact that books, unlike our staff and our users, cannot talk or vote.

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Division: Collections and Services

Section: ACQUISITION AND EXCHANGE

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INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF THE MAJOR LIBRARIES OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

by

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SI yes/~~no~~

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International Exchanges of the major libraries of the Canadian Government

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Abstract:

A large number of the 270 libraries of the Federal Government are engaged in International Exchanges. The earliest exchange agreements, in the 1850s, are those of the precursor of the Parliament Library. The National Library has a variety of formal and informal exchange agreements; it also operates the Canadian Book Exchange - successful self help cooperation among Canadian Libraries. The scale of the exchanges conducted by the other major Federal libraries extends to thousands of institutions which bring numerous uniquely held serial titles to Canada, thus contributing to U.A.P.

National Library of Canada
OTTAWA 1982

Division: Collections and Services

Section on Acquisition and Exchange

International Exchanges in the Major Libraries of the Canadian Federal Government

A great number of departments, agencies and Crown corporations require the support of specialized library services. There are now 270 libraries providing this support, ranging in size from small branch libraries to national research institutions such as the National Library, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and the Library of Parliament. They are found in all regions of Canada although most of the larger libraries are concentrated in Ottawa - the nation's Capital.

A very approximate estimate of the combined monographs holdings in the libraries of the Federal Government indicates the figure of six million volumes with correspondingly large amounts of official documents, serials, technical reports and other library materials.

Historical Background

The Library of Parliament is the oldest among these libraries since its roots reach as far back as the early 19th century or even the closing years of the 18th century.(1)

The provinces of Upper and Lower Canada had their legislative libraries, and a small number of books and documents which survived fires and other disasters were merged to form the Library of Parliament of the United Province of Canada. This library - the precursor of the present Library of Parliament - initiated exchanges first with the legislative libraries of the unfederated provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, as well as with Newfoundland.

Exchanges were also arranged with the Library of Congress, with the State of Victoria in Australia and the Province of Good Hope in South Africa as well as with Jamaica(2) in 1850's.

Historical Background (Cont'd)

The Library of Parliament serving the Dominion of Canada since 1867, moved to the present building in 1876. It survived, though not without loss, two fires in 1916 and in 1952.

Only a year later in 1953 the National Library of Canada was finally established. Some 250,000 volumes in subjects not directly supporting services to Parliament were tranferred to the new National Library. At the same time, part of the international exchanges of the Library of Parliament were taken over by the National Library. Generally, exchanges of parliamentary papers continue to be the responsibility of the Library of Parliament. Therefore, the National Library has to acquire, by purchase, many of the indispensable official publications e.g. those from the U.S. and most of the British ones.

Publishing and distribution of Official publications

Before discussing the present status of international exchanges of publications in the major libraries of the Federal Government, a few words should be said about the publishing and distribution of the official documents of the Canadian Federal Government since they constitute a considerable portion of library materials sent to exchange partners.

Without entering into the rather complicated organizational changes which occurred during a period of over one hundred years(3), the history of government printing, publishing and distribution of official publications can be summed up as follows:

In 1869, shortly after the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, the responsibility of printing and publishing the official government newspaper The Canada Gazette, the Statutes of Canada and all official departmental and other reports, documents, papers, and forms was vested in the Queen's Printer. From 1886 to 1969, a department called the Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationary, functioned

Publishing and distribution of Official publications (Cont.d)

under the Secretary of State for Canada. In 1969, this department was transferred to the newly established Department of Supply and Services, where it still remains as the Canadian Government Publishing Centre though the function of printing was separated from those of publishing and distribution of official publications.

The Canadian Government Publishing Centre, has recently issued a pamphlet entitled The Depository Services Program[4] which may be very useful to those foreign libraries who enjoy selective depository status or to those wishing to obtain it. This pamphlet is complemented by Instructions to Selective Depository Libraries.[5] It should be mentioned here that among the institutions entitled to selective depository status are:

> "foreign libraries as recommended jointly by the National Library and the Department of External Affairs"[6]

In 1977, several foreign depository libraries, which made little or no use of this privilege, were deleted from the list following the Government Expenditures Restraint Act, 1976. Libraries wishing to obtain selective depository status have now to wait until some library decides to relinquish its depository status. The selection of desired publications is to be made from the Weekly Checklist of Canadian Government Publications (pink) and Special List of Canadian Government Publications (green) for monographs and pamphlets. Serial publications are selected from a Consolidated List, and once indicated they will continue to be received automatically.

More details concerning receipt of Canadian Official Publications by depository libraries or those wishing to purchase them are outlined in the Instructions to Selective Depository Libraries and the Depository Services Program mentioned previously.

Division: Collections and Services

Section on Acquisition and Exchange

The National Library of Canada

Exchanges of the National Library serve two purposes:

a) to obtain materials which are normally unavailable through trade channels;

b) to promote international good will, understanding and cultural relations. Most of the exchange agreements are not based on an equal expenditure of funds between the exchange partners but on the intrinsic value of the publications received.

There are now approximately 300 partners located in many countries on all inhabited continents. Among the exchange partners are national libraries, government institutions, international organizations, universities, institutes and many types of libraries. As mentioned before, the publications of the Federal Government distributed by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre play an important part in the exchanges of the National Library; 151 exchange partners receive these publications and in return the National Library obtains official publications from a great number of countries. The collections of Canadian and foreign official publications in the National Library are the most extensive in Canada.

Certain exchange agreements are reached through diplomatic channels by an exchange of appropriate documents between the respective ambassadors and national librarians, others are less formal. Some exchange arrangements are unusual and should be mentioned; for instance, the National Library of Canada has exchange agreements with the Diet Library of Japan and the National Library in Beijing, China, but the official publications of these two countries are deposited in the Library of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. This is done as the National Library contribution to rationalization of collections building in Canada. The East Asia collection of the University of British Columbia is the strongest research collection in this field in the country. The exchange agreement with the German Federal Republic and Belgium brings to the National Library all official publications from these countries. Agreement with the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris is selective, according to

The National Library of Canada (Cont'd)

the wishes of both partners. The annual exchange with Romanian National Library of monographs in the humanities and social sciences, provides an opportunity to get acquainted with the recent scholarly and cultural publishing in both countries. A similar arrangement exists with the Biblioteca Nacional Marti in Cuba and on a smaller scale with the national libraries of other countries e.g. Bulgaria, Nigeria, Poland, etc. These exchanges give opportunities for arranging exhibits of books in the respective countries.

For these and other exchanges, the National Library uses her own publications, in particular Canadiana, the national bibliography, purchases desired titles or makes use of an inventory of duplicata. It should be emphasized that purchasing of materials or placing subscriptions to journals for exchange partners is very costly and can only be contemplated in special cases. In all exchanges efforts are made to obtain the official or semi-official national bibliographies and works on librarianship in various regions of the world.

Canadian Book Exchange Centre

The activities of the Canadian Book Exchange Centre, though national in scope, should be mentioned because they are contributing very effectively to the Universal Availability of Publications in Canada.

Since 1974 the Centre has been operating in a warehouse type of building on the outskirts of Ottawa. It now houses an organized collection of over 2,000,000 serials, official publications and monographs received from a great variety of Canadian libraries.

The aim of the Centre is to receive, organize and distribute the publications sent by libraries which do not need them. This facility, financed and administrated by the National Library relieves libraries in Canada of the burden of unwanted stock and individually run exchanges, thus saving

Canadian Book Exchange Centre Cont'd)

space and staff. The Centre is a useful source of publications for libraries seeking to obtain publications they do not possess or wishing to fill gaps in their holdings at a minimal cost.

Since 1974 the Centre has distributed 5,100,000 publications to approximately 2,000 libraries in Canada. The operations of the Centre are, in fact, a good example of a successful quasi-cooperative undertaking among libraries, which benefits all participants. The libraries pay only the shipping costs of publications they either send to or receive from the Centre.

To facilitate distribution, up to 80 lists of available publications are prepared annually and distributed to participating libraries. They may also send their want lists. Occasional visits allow the librarians personal selection of desired materials.

In exceptional cases of natural disasters or war action, when foreign libraries are destroyed, as during the earthquakes in Guatemala and Nicaragua or due to ravages of civil war in Uganda, the Centre helped to restock the two national libraries and Makerere University by a gift of publications.

Last but not least, the Centre provides the National Library with Canadian publications, sometimes quite old, rare or ephemeral, thus contributing to the task of collecting and preserving the national literary heritage.

Having outlined the main exchange activities of the National Library of Canada, we should direct our attention to other federal libraries.

The Library of Parliament

This Library has formal and informal exchange agreements with a number of countries. As mentioned earlier, all U.S. official publications have been received since 1850. Formal

The Library of Parliament (Cont'd)

agreement to exchange parliamentary papers exists with:

Great Britain
France
South Africa
Australia
New Zealand

Informal arrangements with legislative libraries in countries such as Japan, Germany, Sweden, Korea bring parliamentary papers to the Library of Parliament. The Library is also a depository for the publications of international organizations, including the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Office, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, World Health Organization, European Economic Community, World Bank, etc.

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

The Institute, formerly the National Science Library, serves not only as the research resource and documentation centre for the National Research Council but is, in fact, a resource collection and provides effective services to scientific and business community in Canada.

The Institute has been active in exchanging scientific materials since the first Canadian Journal of Research was published in 1929. In the beginning the reason for exchanges with other countries was as much for the Journal to become known as to receive in return foreign scientific material. In 1936 the Royal Society of Canada transferred its science collection to the Library of the National Research Council of Canada. They had established exchanges with other learned societies long before that date and the National Research Council library inherited both the collection and the exchange agreements. The Royal Society still provides its proceedings and transactions for the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information to use as exchange material.

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (Cont'd)

The main reason for CISTI's present exchanges is to receive material which could not be acquired in any other way. Societies and universities often have departmental publications which are not for sale since these institutions do not have a distribution system for selling the material. On the other hand the present eleven sections of the Canadian Journal of Research are primary scientific journals of international reputation. Exchange of titles is negotiated and formally established in a mutual agreement. These exchange agreements are monitored to ensure that an imbalance does not occur and when this happens, they are revised by mutual consent.

Because of the nature of the exchanges, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information receives a great many journals which it alone holds in Canada and sometimes it is the only holding location in North America. As of now, some 3,500 titles are currently received on an exchange basis. Seventy percent, or 2,350 titles are received as a direct result of 1,460 Canadian Journal of Research subscriptions sent to 697 addresses in 62 foreign countries. The balance of the titles are received as a result of the Royal Society of Canada exchange program, the National Research Council mailing lists, and paid subscriptions on behalf of exchange partners.

It should be mentioned that the publishing and distribution program of the National Research Council is independent of the Canadian Government Publishing Centre.

Statistics Canada Library

The Library maintains 252 exchange agreements with partners in 78 countries. Publications are exchanged with official statistical offices as well as with other organizations throughout the world which produce statistical material or which are engaged in research related to the work of Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada Library (Cont'd)

Exchange agreements vary in size from exchanges of a full range of publications with major statistical offices (e.g. in Holland or Australia) to those involving one or two publications with small offices such as the National Statistical Office in Zomba, Malawi.

The number of agreements with individual countries varies as well from 31 with the United States (the major partners are Bureau of Labour Statistics and the Bureau of the Census) to 21 with Great Britain, 18 with France, 14 with Japan, 8 with Italy, etc.

Agreements are regularly reviewed and updated. The publications received in this way form a valuable collection in the Statistics Canada Library which is available for use by the public.

National Museums Libraries

Exchange program of the National Museums Libraries has been in operation for about 100 years. Its scope is rather wide since there are exchange agreements with 900 partners in 82 countries on 5 continents.

The libraries have exchanges with major museums in the world. Over two hundred partners are in the United States, but exchanges also exist with very small and far off countries such as: Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Guam, Malta and Monaco. There are, of course, 130 exchange partners in Canada.

The Libraries receive 800 serials on exchange and 141 of them are the only ones to be found in Canada.

It should be noted that the publications of the National Museums are not distributed by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. The publishing program is the responsibility of the National Museums. Their publications are very sought after exchange materials.

Agriculture Canada

The Libraries Division of Agriculture Canada maintains an active worldwide exchange program with some 1700 government departments, universities, learned societies and international organizations. This centralized service, managed by the Acquisition Services Section of the Central Library, exchanges free and priced publications on a value for value basis. Important journals of the Agricultural Institute of Canada are also used for exchange.

Agreements are flexible and accomodation is often made for developing countries. Negotiations may be initiated by Libraries Division staff or in response to requests from the institutions.

Major exchange partners include the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Australia, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Britain and the Central Scientific Agricultural Library, Moscow. The Program is strengthened by depository collections from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture. A comprehensive collection of United States Department of Agriculture publications is provided through a reciprocal arrangement with the National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, Maryland.

The material received through the Exchange Program is often rare and unavailable through conventional commercial channels. For example the Central Scientific Agricultural Library in Moscow obtained microfilmed copies of pre-revolution publications on the history of wheat which could not be acquired from any other source.

Conclusion

The brief overview of the exchange activities of the major libraries of the Canadian Government is, of necessity, incomplete. There are other federal libraries engaged in extensive exchange programs. However, the examples discussed above illustrate some important points concerning international exchanges:

1. Libraries enter into exchange agreements to obtain materials which are not available through commercial channels.

2. Although some agreements are based on value for value exchanges and others on item for item, there is also an important element of international cooperation, assistance and understanding.

3. Exchanges are mutually profitable because they bring to participating libraries unique titles, thus contributing to the Universal Availability of Publications.

4. For some Libraries exchange agreements provide the bulk of their accessions while for others they are only an additional source of publications.

5. Libraries without a sufficient amount of publications available for exchange are faced with the costly alternatives of placing subscriptions or purchasing materials for their partners. This fact limits their ability to undertake many exchange agreements.

6. Publications of Federal Government departments, agencies and corporations constitute valuable exchange materials.

7. Last but not least, the example of Canadian Book Exchange Centre illustrates how an initiative of the National Library resulted in a useful redistribution of library materials and an increase of their availability in Canada through nationwide cooperation.

Division: Collections and Services

Section on Acquisition and Exchange

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All correspondence relating to depository privileges or purchase of Canadian Official Publications should be directed to:

Canadian Government Publishing Centre
Supply and Services Canada
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0S9

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Division: Collections and Services

Section: Acquisitions and Exchange

Exchange Programs in Canadian University Libraries

by

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meeting 97
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A. ABSTRACT

A survey of exchange programs maintained by twenty-seven Canadian university libraries is described and discussed in terms of the: 1) scope of the programs, 2) procedures involved in initiating, modifying or terminating such programs, 3) nature of the cooperative effort within each university with respect to the implementation of exchange programs and 5) costs of such programs.

B. RATIONALE AND METHODOLOGY

This study of exchange programs in Canadian university libraries originated with the concerns and problems of an individual institution (the University of Alberta Library) and was extended to Canadian academic libraries as a whole. As recently as mid-1980 the University of Alberta had begun to rationalize and review its exchange program, a process designed to be carried out in several stages, the initial phase to be completed by late 1981. As a result of continuing budgetary uncertainty, the critical review of collection development programs required a greater understanding of exchange programs maintained by other Canadian university libraries. Such knowledge was to be used in our local program assessment. In consequence, the acquisitions librarian and the collection coordinator developed a survey which was sent to members of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) during the first quarter of 1982. The initial survey concentrated on five areas of major interest to the acquisitions and collections divisions of the University of Alberta Library: 1) the scope or breadth of the exchange program; 2) the method of initiation or modification of the exchange; 3) the organizational framework used to operate such exchange programs; 4) the cooperation developed internally between the library and university departments involved; and 5) general acquisitions costs.

Three factors contributed to the high (91%) return rate for the initial survey: a) assurance to CARL members of notification of results; b) design of the survey for quick response; and c) telephone follow-up during May, 1982. Twenty-nine survey forms were completed and returned, these including the National Library of Canada and the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI). While the responses received from the two national institutions are of considerable interest, they have been excluded from the

discussion of exchange programs in university libraries and will be dealt with in a separate context.

In the following analysis of the results, a number of points should be kept in mind: 1) not all responding institutions answered every question; 2) a number of institutions provided additional valuable information which did not lend itself to tabulation but which has been taken into consideration in the discussion; 3) responses received from one university library were treated separately owing to the apparent lack of a centralized exchange program in that institution.

C. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

For purposes of the survey an exchange program was defined as an agreement with one or more external institutions to exchange publication on a continuing basis. The responses clearly indicated that, to varying degrees, such agreements are maintained by over 75% of Canadian university libraries.

1. Scope of Exchange Agreements

The first section of the survey sought to determine the scope or extent of exchange programs. Eight major areas were identified, 63% of the university libraries maintaining exchanges with partners in the U.S.A.; Canada, Western Europe and Asian countries showed 57% of the exchanges and Eastern European countries, 53%. Only 40% of the respondents maintain exchange agreements with Latin American and African countries, and 27% with Middle Eastern countries, while seventeen per cent of the respondents receive materials on exchange from areas other than the eight identified, Australia, New Zealand and the Caribbean being the most frequently cited exchange partners.

The survey data also showed that exchange partners are predominately official institutions and associations (57%), with university departments and university libraries each showing a slightly lower (53%) rate of exchange. Surprisingly, exchange agreements with government departments exist in only six universities (20%). In addition to the four major institutions identified on the survey, five universities (17%) stated that they maintained agreements with other agencies, such as public libraries.

2. *Initiation, Modification or Termination of an Exchange*

Responses pertaining to the allocation of responsibility for initiating an agreement and the criteria used to establish it were of considerable interest to both our collection development and acquisitions divisions. It had been assumed that exchanges were, for the most part, established as a result of a request received from a potential exchange partner. However, while responses indicate that this assumption is valid for seventeen university libraries (57%), it is by no means the only method of initiation employed, the staff also being responsible for the establishment of exchange agreements in at least seventeen libraries. Exchange agreements result from faculty suggestions in only twelve libraries (40%).

Of the seven criteria listed as reasons for entering into an agreement seventeen university libraries (57%) cite availability of exchange materials as the most critical criterion. Subject matter and the desire to obtain titles via purchase or subscription were cited as additional criteria by sixteen libraries (53%). Potential usage of the title or the language of the publication are of concern to thirteen and ten libraries respectively. Acquisition and publishing costs are considered to be of lesser import, only eight and four libraries respectively citing these criteria. At least one institution stated that it also considers whether it has appropriate titles available for exchange.

The University of Alberta maintains a list of duplicate monographic titles which it offers on exchange for 'one-time' requests, requests of this nature being readily accomodated by means of such titles. The difficulty for the U. of A. Library in maintaining a manual list revolves around the staff time involved as our serials system is not yet automated. Responses to our survey indicate that 67% (twenty libraries) of the respondents appear to be in a similar position in that they do not maintain a separate list.

Despite the fact that exchange agreements in many instances provide the only means of obtaining materials otherwise unavailable through purchase routines, there are instances in which a library is forced to cancel an agreement. At the University of Alberta a number of criteria are considered before such a decision is made. Although

the Acqusitions Division reports any problems which it encounters with respect to obtaining the exchange material to the Divisional Library, the final decision relating to the retention or cancellation of an exchange rests with the subject librarian. In times of fiscal uncertainty, exchange programs are subject to immediate scrutiny. Of the four criteria listed on the survey, sixteen libraries (53%) would terminate an agreement if titles received were slated for cancellation; fourteen libraries (47%) would cancel an agreement for reasons of maintenance problems; twelve (40%) would cancel if the subject area were no longer relevant to the curriculum and ten (33%) would consider cost as the relevant criterion. One library considers costs only if the subject area is no longer offered in the university.

The decision to cancel an agreement is generally not made by collections development librarians, acquisitions librarians, chief librarians or even faculty members, such decisions apparently being reserved for gifts and exchange librarians or subject specialists.

Among the most frequently cited reasons influencing modifications made to agreements or cancellation decisions undertaken, were shrinking stack space, increased postage costs, costs associated with maintenance, and the decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar. It is therefore not surprising that a number of libraries appear to have undertaken a general review of their exchange programs during the last four years, reviews which resulted in the cancellation of a number of moribund exchanges, and the reduction of the list of titles. For instance, the U. of A., which has maintained exchanges with 218 partners for longer than two years, has added ten exchanges but has cancelled fourteen exchange agreements with institutions in such countries as the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Japan, Singapore and Ecuador. The most frequent reason for these cancellations was the spiralling cost of North American publications, costs which made maintenance of the exchange agreement uneconomical for the U. of A.

Beside the cost factor cited, a number of libraries also cancelled agreements for political reasons, where exchange partners were located in countries subjected to frequent civil disturbances.

3. *Organization and Maintenance*

Only one library maintains a separate exchange unit, most libraries apparently integrating activities associated with maintenance with the order or serial divisions. None of the respondents has a full-time librarian or has full-time support staff engaged in exchange activities. Exchange activities are supervised on a part-time basis by a librarian in only nine libraries (30%) while fourteen (47%) engage support staff as needed in order to perform secretarial and other functions such as payment of invoices. Time spent on exchange activities appears to be minimal in most libraries, ranging from three to twenty man-hours per month for support staff. It would appear from this that agreements either all run smoothly or are considered to be of lower priority in relation to other acquisitions or development activities. It may be of interest to note that at least one library cites staff costs as one of the key factors contributing to its decision to abandon *all* exchange programs.

The survey revealed that procedures for processing incoming and outgoing materials appear to be evenly split among the libraries surveyed, eleven libraries having special procedures for both incoming and outgoing materials and eleven libraries having no such procedures.

Exchange titles are generally apparently integrated into the alphabetic central record. Such integrated records are further identified via distinctive codes or special colours. The survey revealed that 50% of the libraries do not enter received exchange material separately although six libraries do.

Fifteen libraries (50%) are responsible for packing and mailing outgoing materials, although seven libraries, the U. of A. among them, are not. Such packing and mailing activities range from the handling of only those items easily sent in jiffy-bags to the practice of mailing large shipments as well. At least one library preferred to maintain control of the transmission of all exchange material, probably because this procedure assured that control procedures were properly carried out and because this practice reduced the number of claims received.

It would appear from the survey that integrating exchange titles into the central record facilitates easier follow-up, twelve libraries (40%) having a regular

claiming schedule for materials they are to receive. Follow-up procedures, ensuring that the exchange partners do indeed receive the material sent, generally consist of waiting for a claim from the exchange partner, although a few libraries maintain a formal record of what they sent to their exchange partner. The U. of A. library monitors all claims received since material is sent on its behalf. Information relating to such claims is then transmitted to the agency responsible for sending the material.

Canadian university libraries do not appear to experience major problems relating to the nature of the materials they receive although four (13%) commented that the material is sometimes not of the required academic level; five libraries (17%) felt that some of the material received is unrelated to the academic program and hence takes up valuable stack space for the small use to which it is put; and five stated that the material received is sometimes in poor physical condition. Seven (23%) indicated that they encountered problems relating to materials in languages not processable or in use in their institution.

In obtaining materials, fourteen libraries (47%) cited sporadic delivery or unpredictability of receipt as a major problem, although some suggested that this merely reflected the vicissitudes of publishing. Eleven libraries (37%) felt that excessive delays in receipt of needed materials constituted the second major problem and ten libraries (33%) suggested that response to claims caused concern. Only six libraries (20%) felt that their inability to supply the type or the quantity of material requested by exchange partners constituted another barrier to receipt of material. At least one library felt that one of the problems it encountered was the difficulty in obtaining a fair monetary balance between material sent and that received. Yet another problem appears to be related to an inability to predict what should be received, as material often falls into the 'occasional publications' category of an institution or society. One may further be the 'captive' of an exchange partner who publishes little.

4. *Cooperation With Other Local University Departments*

The University of Alberta library maintains close cooperation with other departments within the university as some departments partially or even wholly subsidize the exchange program by providing the library with copies of their titles gratis, the library assuming the mailing cost. However although some departments allow the library preferential rates for their publication yet others require payment of the list price for their materials.

Since not all universities maintain their own press it is of little surprise to discover that only three respondents have an arrangement with a university press. Only one library receives its press publications gratis, preferential rates or regular list price normally appearing to obtain for those insitutions having arrangements with their own press.

Usually an arrangement exists between libraries and their own university departments, nine of the libraries (30%) receiving publications gratis. In one instance the library receives materials gratis but must cover the mailing costs; four libraries (13%) receive such publications at a preferential rate and six (20%) must pay the list price.

Only five libraries (17%) receive additional assistance from such cooperating university departments in that the departments also mail out material to the exchange partner, thus reducing the expense of the program for the library. This latter procedure, however, reduces the control which the library has over items sent, this situation no doubt contributing to the number of claims received from the exchange partners when such a procedure is in force.

5. *Costs*

The last section of the survey sought to identify costs of materials sent on exchange and to show these costs within the context of the budget allocations for materials of a serial or monographic nature. The tables below categorize the responses according to budget increments of $500,000. Although the questionnaire called for approximate figures only, it is nevertheless clear that library monies

allocated in support of exchanges are insignificant in relation to the overall serials budget. A similar situation apparently obtains for monographic materials. Only three libraries (Table I) allocate more than $3000 per annum for subscriptions to serial titles on behalf of their exchange partner, three allocate between $1000 and $2000, and four less than $1000. The remaining libraries apparently do not allocate serial funds for exchange purposes. Some of the latter, however, indicated that they receive publications gratis from local cooperating university departments.

Table I - Serials

Group	Expenditures $	Periodicals Active Titles	# Subscribed to	Exchange Cost $	# Received
	215,000	2,100	0*	0	80
	304,000	2,800	15	70	15
I	400,000	7,000	1	600	25
	450,000	4,500	0*	0	368
	500,000	4,000	4	600	12
	590,000	5,876	3**	3,100	243
	621,000	6,000	0	0	0
II	656,000	10,600	0*	0	50
	700,000	6,000	0	0	0
	718,000	8,000	2	52	3
	800,000	10,000	0	0	0
	990,000	14,000	2	1,765	not known
	1,053,400	6,034	0	0	0
III	1,133,650	9,025	0	0	264
	1,190,000	13,965	80	1,000	96
	1,750,000	30,000	5***	7,000	600
IV	1,750,000	32,219	81	1,500	500
	2,000,000	24,000	48	3,500	500

* titles are sent gratis
** 185 copies
*** 304 copies

There appears to be an even split between those libraries who send monographic titles and those who do not. Financial support for exchanges of monographic materials appears to be even lower than the support for serial materials (as Table II below indicates).

Table II - Monographs

Group	Expenditures $	Monographs sent	Cost $	# Received
	50,000	no	0	0
	328,000	yes	70	70 - 80
I	390,000	no	0	0
	440,000	no	0	0
	450,000	no	0	0
	500,000	yes	350	125
	535,000	no	0	0
	575,000	no	0	600
	580,000	yes	varies	200
II	650,000	no	0	5
	705,000	seldom	0	60
	741,350	no	0	0
	753,400	no	0	0
	811,900	yes	not known	1
	1,000,000	yes	40	30
III	1,046,600	yes	2,233	161
	1,320,000	yes	1,500	150
IV	1,800,000	seldom	0	0

D. GENERAL CONCLUSION

The results indicate that Canadian university libraries generally do not support exchange of materials to a great extent.

NOTE: Further interpretive comments relating to the data gathered will be given during the oral presentation of this paper at the IFLA Congress in Montreal. However, it was felt that the basic data should be presented at this juncture for general information purposes. Additional commentary will be published elsewhere in the immediate future.

réseaux
48e conférence générale de l'IFLA – Montréal
22-28 août 1982
Fédération internationale des associations
de bibliothécaires et des bibliothèques

networks
48th IFLA General Conference – Montréal
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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MONTREAL 1982

DIVISION : Collections and Services

SECTION : Exchange and aquisition

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The Franco-Canadian collection of the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. Its constitution

by

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Conservateur en Chef du Département des
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The Franco-Canadian collection of the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. Its constitution.

From the end of the 16th Century and during the 17th and 18th Centuries, Canada was a French territory. Many explorers, missionaries and settlers wrote a quantity of narratives and studies about it in those days. All these documents were published in Europe, mainly in France. As a consequence of the Legal deposit which was initiated by King Francis 1st in 1537 for any book printed in France, they came into the collections of the Bibliothèque Royale, from which the Bibliothèque nationale is issued.

The publications submitted to the Legal deposit will not be taken into account here. Only the books published in French in Canada, mainly in Quebec after the French domination which ended in 1763 will be considered. They could only reach our collections through a process of acquisition, gift or exchange.

I. The making in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris of a collection of books, mainly about history, through gifts, acquisitions and exchange (1839-1939)

After a long period when there were few cultural relations with France, a noticeable change appeared when the first generation of French Canadian writers, composed of poets, journalists or historians developed an interest for France, under the impulse of F.X.Garneau and the bookseller Crémazie. The first one had been staying in France in 1831, the second one was an admirer of Victor Hugo and Lamartine. In 1855, Napoléon III dispatched to Quebec a cargo of books aboard the ship La Capricieuse. Romantic literature thus came to be better known in various spheres previously only attracted by classic literature. French Canadian writers were trying to impose themselves in Paris. Louis-Honoré Fréchette took pride of his title of "laureate"

after he was awarded the Monthyon prize in 1880 by the Académie française for his book of poems entitled : Fleurs boréales.

Cultural relations with the Bibliothèque nationale took a new impulse when Nashe Gould, the corresponding member of the Société littéraire et historique du Québec presented the first three volumes of Transactions published by the Society to our library, on 16th december 1839. The first gift from an author seems to be that of François-Xavier Garneau who offered his Histoire du Canada depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours in 1847. International exchanges started thanks to the action of a formerly military surgeon, who was then an acter, the French Alexandre Vattemare. He took advantage of the tours with his theatrical company to negociate exchanges of books between his country, England, the United States and Canada with the help of the various governments.. Thus the Bibliothèque nationale received in 1853 about fifty titles of books published in the United States and five books about Canada : The Montreal Almanach or Lower-Canada Register for 1830, the Memoires sur le Canada depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1760 and the Mémoires et relations sur l'histoire ancienne du Canada published under the authority of the Société littéraire et historique du Québec in 1838 and 1840, the Voyages de découverte au Canada entre les années 1534 et 1542 by Jacques Cartier, le Sieur de Roberval, Jean Alphonse de Xaintoigne, etc., together with the work by Henry Taylor : Journal of a tour from Montreal thro' Berthier and Sorel to the eastern townships of Granby, Stanstead... to Port St Francis.

After 1867, the province of Québec started a new policy. In March, the Bibliothèque nationale received a gift from the Bureau canadien de l'Instruction publique through the Ministère de l'Instruction publique in Paris. This gift was composed of 31 titles. Literature was represented among historical studies for the first time as shown by the presence of such books as the first two volumes of the Revue canadienne, founded in 1864, the Soirées canadiennes, a gathering of national literature, two novels : Charles Guérin by Chauveau, Jacques et Marie by Bourassa, the Essais poétiques by Pamphile Lemay. History was still dominant with the works of Garneau, Ferland, d'Aubert de Gaspé and Casgrain. Such titles as the Conseiller du peuple ou réflexions adressées aux canadiens français suggest a concern for

contemporary political questions. Some occasional booklets were enclosed like the Célébration de la fondation du séminaire de Québec (1863). Other titles on various subjects included botanical studies by abbé Provancher, a work by Lemoine about Canadian fisheries, studies about vernaculars, a Bible in Algonkin, an Iroquois prayer-book. The Civil law of Bas Canada, the symbol of autonomy, was another item in this list. The Société littéraire et historique du Québec continued to ensure the gift of its publications in September. In the years 1872-1875, the Bibliothèque nationale started massive acquisitions of Canadian books through the bookseller Labitte in Paris, specialized in the trade of volumes from French-speaking countries (In 1914, this service was transferred to Klincksieck). In 1870, France was defeated and lost two provinces. Maybe this situation explains the new interest for the former province overseas? The library bought about one hundred titles on various subjects concerning Québec during that period. Most of them were about past and present history, laws and institution, literary history, indian languages, even treatises on the art of war.

On the other hand, Canada made new efforts to promote the best achievements of its publishers. About one hundred titles in several parcels were dispatched to the Bibliothèque nationale in the years 1877-1879 through the Bureau des échanges du Ministère de l'Instruction publique in Paris. A part of these books was composed of official publications : budget of the province of Québec, census of Canadian population 1870-1871, Acte électoral of Québec, reports of the superintendant of education of Bas-Canada. Men of letters were also represented : Pamphile Lemay, Evanturel, Faucher de Saint-Maurice... as well as historians like Garneau or Ferland, whose works were already in the collections of the library. These last books look like these which were used in the secondary schools of Québec to spread a national literary culture and balance the influence of French classic authors.

There seems to be a gap in this partnership after 1879. Only in 1891 a parcel of about thirty books, mainly about history and politics was delivered to the Bibliothèque nationale through the Institut de France, to which it had been addressed, apparently by error. They had been sent over by the Ministère de l'Instruction publique of the Province of Québec, as in the previous years. Nine years later, this Ministry dispatched about

fifteen volumes grouping the writings of Napoléon Legendre, Edmond Rousseau, J.P. Tardivel, P.O. Chauveau.

A few authors sent their works direct. Among them, F.X. Garneau (in 1884), Dionne, the librarian of the Législature du Québec (in 1894), abbé Casgrain or Jules-Emile Roy (in 1898).

In 1914, France was willing to win back its lost provinces. As in 1870, she developed closer relations with the allied country. The Bibliothèque nationale bought important quantities of books through the bookseller Klincksieck in Paris : 465 titles were ordered in 1914, 202 in 1915, 88 in 1916. The aim was to fill the gaps in our collections, for periodicals in particular. The Revue canadienne from 1869 to 1908 and the first five issues of the Revue de Montréal were bought. Most monographies concerned history and politics, with works by Joseph Buies, abbé Casgrain, Laurent-Olivier David, Dionne, Frédéric Gagnon, etc. An effort was made concerning literature: poems by Fréchette, the Fleurs de la poésie canadienne by Antonin Nantel and the Petits poèmes by Pamphile Lemay.

Some periodicals and about 20 volumes were ordered in 1920 and 1922. Then the Bibliothèque nationale has been enduring a period of financial difficulties for about thirty years. Acquisitions were particularly unimportant between the two world wars. Few efforts were made towards Canada in spite of the creation of the Service des Echanges Internationaux within the precincts of the library in 1936. Gifts from different sources fortunately contributed to enrich our collections. From France, the foreign press division of the Ministère des Affaires étrangères offered an interesting series of Canadian magazines; in 1937, the Office colonial proposed an important collections of documents concerning French and English Colonies (Statistics, books about emigration...). From Québec, the library received 275 volumes of official publications offered by the Ministère de l'Instruction in 1934-1936, gifts from booksellers and publishers (Granger and Beauchemin for example), gifts from authors like Mgr Camille Roy or Blanche Lamontagne, and a more coherent group of books on history and politics, literature and religion.

The Record Office of Québec never ceased to send its publications independently from existing exchange agreements between Québec and France. It is obvious that because of its "national role" and the importance of its collections in history (we just want to remind that French and foreign history are given a special classification in our catalogue), the Bibliothèque nationale was particularly willing to accept this type of documents in those days. Canada represented a land conquered and lost by the ancestors. Afterwards, as Québec was developing its individual characters in the group of French-speaking nations, it was perceived as a long-distant brother-country whose growth was considered with a feeling of sheer sympathy. As a result of efforts from both sides, the history, politics and, in a lesser degree, literature od Québec added to our collections.

II. Towards exchange agreements and a more varied choice of books in the field of the humanities.

After the war, France soon resumed cultural relations with Canada. Gifts partly came to complement our collections. Acquisitions subject to payment for books in French were limited. A special effort was made to set up an exchange policy, which was questioned more than once.

A. Gifts

The gaps caused by the second world war in the collections of the Bibliothèque nationale were soon filled up. The Gouvernement de la France Libre first provided books published in Canada in French between 1940 and 1945. War literature by authors from Québec (Turcotte, Marcel Dugas, Camille Roy, Choquette...) was mainly represented in that gift. Books by French refugees in Canada, like Jean Wahl, could be found too. English and French official publications were offered by the Canadian embassy as soon as it re-opened in Paris. The Universities of Montréal and Ottawa and the Archives du Québec decided to send over a part of their publications. The gaps concerning the literature of this period were filled later, in 1965, thanks to an important gift from Pierre Courtines, who had all his career in the United States and held a mastership in roman languages and literature at Queen's College, City University of New York, in Flushing, from 1958. As a

literary critic, he received most books published in French for review.

Gifts have been frequent and of high quality since 1945. They emanate from private persons or from great institutions : universities, museums, the Canadian association of French-speaking librarians, etc... In 1967 (the year of de Gaulle's journey), the Canadian government sent 847 volumes. Among them, 370 titles are in French. They cover all aspects of the political administrative and sociological life of the country. History and biography are well represented. About 40 novels can be numbered.

Simultaneously, an exchange policy was progressively developed, as a consequence of the will to assert cultural links between the two countries.

B. The Exchange policy

a. with Canada

After the war of 1940-1945, the exchange policy notably developed throughout the world to fill the gaps in the collections and as a means to compensate for the lack of credit in many nations. An exchange agreement was concluded with Canada, through the National library of Ottawa on the basis of a monetary equivalence of the books. With certain exceptions, most books were in English. This agreement apparently did not work perfectly : the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris lacked credit to be a satisfactory partner. It proposed available publications from the legal deposit (let us remind that in France, the publisher is asked to deposit 4 copies of a book), while the library of Ottawa bought the titles and periodicals Paris wished to obtain.

The Bibliothèque nationale already possessed many official publications from Canada, written in English and French. An agreement was passed on 10th August 1976 between France and Canada concerning the exchange of official publications. It was based upon the equivalence of the lists proposed by each partner.

b. with Québec

On 30th May 1962, the Délégué général du Québec in Paris and the Attaché culturel took the necessary steps to negotiate an exchange agreement with Québec. The Delegation took a prominent role in that occurence with the assistance of their librarian, Françoise Deslauriers who had a deep knowledge in the production of her country. Her cooperation allowed a better choice of books. The books that had been chosen were not all attributed to the Bibliothèque nationale, but to the libraries that most needed them.

This agreement was effective until 17th September 1968, when the Ministères de l'Education nationale of both countries decided that the legal deposit should be the basis of a new exchange policy. The consequences of this decision do not seem to have been clearly perceived by the French side when it was talked about. The Bibliothèque nationale could not possibly abandon one of the four copies of the Legal Deposit. On another hand, the library could not afford to duplicate the works in its collections concerning French Canada. Meanwhile, Québec was applying the decision. In September 1968, the whole product of the legal deposit was sent over, and continued to be in the following years. The Bibliothèque nationale in Paris dispatched its own publications, those of the Comité des travaux historiques, maps, and as the whole product of the legal deposit could not be offered, an important number of works were bought for Québec thanks to a special grant from the Ministère des Affaires étrangères. That was a short-term solution.

This unrealistic agreement was questioned during the 16th meeting of the Permanent Commission of Cooperation between France and Québec held in Paris, 27th-29th November 1973. A new exchange agreement stipulated that both national libraries should indicate on their respective national bibliographies the books they wished to receive. The terms of the exchange were thus established : the French library was allowed 1500 titles a year, the Bibliothèque nationale in Montréal 4500 titles. A commission grouping representatives from France and Québec was to estimate the results. The exchange of official publications was ruled by this agreement (Journal officiel 30.7.75).

Some problems arise from this convention. To consider the French side only :

— Books are addressed to the Bibliothèque nationale, excluding all other libraries. But one must not forget that the aquisitions policy of this institution is selective for various reasons. We are mainly interested in books on the humanities for university-level readers. The situation is a little different concerning the production of French speaking countries. As we feel a special responsibility in this field, the selection is not so severe. On another hand, we must insist on the fact that this convention allows us to enrich our collections with books previously published and, what is no less important, to obtain rare limited editions.

— Periodicals are not concerned by this convention. It is possible to ask for separate issues, either to make a judgement on the interest of the publication, or to get a special issue.

— New titles are proposed with some delay in a national bibliography and many are not available when Montréal asks for them.

As it is, this exchange system offers many positive aspects for the French side; nearly all our demands are satisfied. Nowadays, Québec has a leading role in the French-speaking community. French-speaking minorities publish their works in French Canada (West Indies, Haiti, Africa, the Magrab...) So do French linguistic minorities (Basque, Breton or oc speaking). We are much interested in this varied and hard to grasp production. Above all, we share the history of this country; we feel concerned with its past and its evolution. Its literature, which has long been influenced by our fashions and modes of expression is now finding a personality of its own with a strength and character that deserve all our attention.

This convention is to be soon re-examined. We hope that common interests will be taken into consideration to ensure a profitable cooperation between the two libraries.

Thanks to gifts, acquisitions, and an evolutive exchange policy, noticeable authors from French Canada are now present in the collections of the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. Important series of official publications and periodicals from learned societies of the last hundred years can be proposed to our readers. The most important gaps concern periodical publications before 1840 and daily newspapers. As they are now, our collections are liable to help many readers with an interest in the production in French by a country akin to us by its history, tradition and writings.

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48th IFLA Session, Montreal, August 1982
Division of collections and services
Section on acquisition and exchange

ON THE CURRENT VOLUME OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INTERNATIONAL BOOK-EXCHANGE

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ГБЛ. ЗР 1

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ON THE CURRENT VOLUME OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INTERNATIONAL BOOK-EXCHANGE

(Report for the IFLA Section for Acquisition and International Book-Exchange)

The preparation and publication of the bibliography on international book-exchange has become traditional for the Section for Acquisition and International Book-Exchange. This work has been conducted for over a decade now. The first volume was prepared by Madame J.L.Dargent, a well-known figure in the library world, who worked for many years in the Albert 1 Royal Library in Brussels. This bibliography was published in the series "Bibliographia Belgica".[1] It covered the period from 1817 to 1960 and contained 2276 records. In keeping with the resolution of the IFLA Section (Called the Committee at that time) for International Book-Exchange, it was decided to continue this bibliography and this work was assigned to the Royal Library in Brussels and the State Lenin Library in Moscow. As a result of the cooperation of these two libraries, the current volume of this bibliography (in the same series "Bibliographia Belgica), covering literature for the period from 1960 to 1970 and containing 450 records, was

1) Dargent J.L. Echange Internationaux de Publications: Bibliographie (1817-1960). Ed. 1-2.Bruxelles, 1962.- 518 p.- (Bibliographia Belgica; 68).

issued.[2] It was initially decided to continue this work in a similar manner, but at the 47th IFLA Session in Leipzig it turned out that for economic reasons the Royal Library could not publish the current volume and it was agreed that the State Lenin Library of the USSR would take upon itself to publish the current volume and that the bibliography would be jointly prepared by V.Alberani (Higher Institute of Health in Rome) and B.P.Kanevsky (State Lenin Library of the USSR).

The greater part of the work on the preparation of the bibliography was accomplished by A.Alberani, who collected the material from all countries except the Soviet Union and transcribed the bibliographical description of works by Soviet authors, which she received from Moscow, in conformity with international standards. She also compiled the index and list of sources. G.I.Verbovaya, senior librarian of the Division for Foreign Acquisition and International Book-Exchange of the State Lenin Library impressively contributed to the gathering and processing of data on works of Soviet authors. The compilers used the same principle of arrangement of material that had been utilised in the preceding volumes: the records are arranged in chronological order and within the chronological headings- in alphabetic order.

In the main, work on the index is finished and after final editing the index can be sent to the printing office. It is sup-

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2) Kanevsky B.P. Vanvijngaerden F.L.J. Echanges Internationaux de Publications: Bibliographie 1960-1970. Bruxelles, Commission Belge de Bibliographie, 1974- 63 p.- (Bibliographia Belgica; 127)

posed that it will be printed in not less than 500 copies so that there will be enough copies for all national libraries, centres of international book-exchange, library schools and specialists in the field. Every bibliography is a mirror that reflects the number and trends of scientific studies which have been conducted in a certain field of human activity and bibliography on international book-exchange is no exception. Of course an in-depth analysis of development of international library book-exchange in the world in 1971-1980 can be made only on the basis of an examination of the content of each work and all these works taken together which are reflected in the index, but such it is impossible to make such an analysis within the limits of this report, it is a subject for a doctoral dissertation or monograph.

The calculations cited below have a more limited aim: to expose the level of activity of separate countries and international organizations in the study of questions of international book-exchange and in the dissemination of information dealing with this aspect of library work in 1971-1980. As this activity finds expression in publishing enterprise, the materials of the bibliography, which is being prepared for publication, are rised for the analysis of the activity.

It should immediately be mentioned here that the final editing of the index can insert certain amendments into figures cited below, but these specifications will concern only separate data and will be expressed in such unessential quantities, that they will not change our general notion of those tendencies,

which are revealed in our calculations. Another necessary explanation is that the printed works, registered in the index, are not arranged according to their themes or the nationality of the authors but according to where, i.e. in what country, each of these works was published; UNESCO and IFLA are singled out as independent publishing units.

The index contains 471 records. Chronologically they are distributed in the following way:

1971- 47	1976- 35
1972- 69	1977- 58
1973- 69	1978- 49
1974- 33	1979- 47
1975- 30	1980- 34

On the average, during a decade 47 works devoted to international exchange were published annually (in 1960-1970 -45)[3]. The largest number of works was published in 1972-1973. During these two years 138 works were put out, which makes up over 29% of the total number of works printed in the decade. In our opinion, interest in international book-exchange, displayed in the press in the past decade, is explained by the fact that in 1972 nearly all countries conducted certain activities within the frame-work of the International Book Year proclamed by UNESCO and worked on the programme of universal availability of publications (UAP) in connection with the development of the IFLA intermediary programme, approved in 1976.

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3) Ibidem.

The bibliography for 1971-1980 reflects works, which were published in 23 countries and by three international organixations (UNESCO, IFLA,FID). We will not list them all because in the majority of countries (in 19 out of 23) during the entire decade only a small number of works (from 1 to 9) was published.

The main mass (413 out of 471), i.e. 87,6% of the works was printed in professional library and general publications of four countries (USSR, USA, Great Britain, FRG) and two international organizations (IFLA and UNESCO). By the number of works published in them, countries-publishers and the international organizations appear in the following order:

1.USSR -128 (27.1%).
2. USA - 118 (25%)
3. Great Britain - 28 (5.9%)
4. FRG - 22 (4.6%)

In IFLA publications (including materials of the Section for International Book-Exchange) 81 works (17.1%) appeared, and in UNESCO publications - 36 (7.6%). One article was published in the FID Bulletin.

These data speak of the high level of concentration of publishing activity in the field of international book-exchange. To some extent these data indirectly reflects the interest of librarians of the aforementioned countries in research and methodological work in this field and the willingness of publisherd to issue works on this subject. A more close examibation of works published in the USSR, USA, Great Britain and FRG, permits us to come to the conclusion that different reasons, stimulating the production of a large number of works dealing with international book-exchange, existed in each of these countries in the past decade. In the USSR

a number of articles printed in the local non-library press were aimed at acquainting the public with the book-exchange activities of local libraries, as with one of the most important forms of international cultural relations of the appropriate Union republics. Of articles, which appeared in the USA, a substantial part dealt with the activity of medical libraries. Of the 22 bibliographical descriptions of works put out in the FRG, 18 pertain to one collection in which the bulk of articles belongs to authors from other countries.[4] In this way, each country had its own reasons, which stimulated or impeded the publication of articles on international book-exchange. Nevertheless, to our thinking, the main positive factor of the 70s, common for all, was the situation in foreign policy, which favoured the development of international scientific and cultural relations, the detente which became possible owing to the signing of the Helsinki Act.[5] In the atmosphere of that period all international relations of libraries expanded and the libraries themselves were financed more generously, a factor that made it easier for them to actively participate in book-exchange. This circumstance

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4) The International exchange of publications: Proceedings of the European Conference held in Vienna from 24-29 April 1972.- Pullach, München: Verlag Dokumentation, 1973.- 135 p.

5) Conference on security and co-operation in Europe: Final act. Aug. 1975, London, H.M.Stat. Off., 1975.- 53 p.

allows us to recall once more that we, librarians are interested in the preservation and consolidation of peace, as of an important condition for the successful development of international scientific and cultural cooperation of which our work in the field of book-exchange is a part.

The bibliography also displays the diversity of types of publications concerned with questions of international book-exchange. Among them are publications of the monograph type (works by V.Alberani, K.Bakulin, E.Rewai and some others); collections of articles and materials; guides and bibliographies of literature; materials of international conferences and pamphlets. All in all there are in the index not less than 15 publications of the book type (3% to the total amount), not counting working papers, published for IFLA sessions and the meetings of its Section for Book-Exchange (5.9%). The rest are articles in periodical and serial publications.

IFLA proved to be the most active publisher of materials on book-exchange; During 1971-1980, 110 works (23,3% in relation to the total number of records) appeared as working documents in the "IFLA Annual" and "IFLA Journal". 28 records (5,9%) fall to the lot of the "UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries".

There is no doubt as regards the leading role of IFLA and UNESCO in the production of publications devoted to international book-exchange. Of library journals of the appropriate countries the American"Bulletin of the Medical Library Association" and "Library Journal" and the Soviet collection "Librarianship and Bibliography Abroad" more frequently than other journals published

materials on this subject.

In 1971-1980 the IFLA Section for International Book-Exchange occupied an important place in the realization of research projects, decision-making in the sphere of organization of book-exchange and popularization of this activity. This statement is borne out by the fact that among the most prolific authors of that period were librarians, who actively work in the Section: P. Henzel (GDR), who wrote 23 works registered in the bibliography; B.Kanevsky (USSR) with the dame number of works; A.Allardyce (Great Britain) -15 works; F.Vanwijngaerden (Belgium)- also 15 works, the pre-maturely deceased chairman of the Section J.Gombosz (Hungary), who wrote 15 works, M.Scheltman (Holland) - 9 works, H. Einhorn (USA) - 8 works, V. Popov (Bulgaria) -8 works. All in all these 9 authors account for 107 bibliographical records or 22,7%. Nevertheless, this does not mean that members of the Section, active authors and participants of scientific studies, which were conducted within the IFLA frame-work, monopolized this sphere of activity. On the contrary, the bibliography reflects a wide circle of authors and shows that there is a substantial number of librarians, who deal with questions of international book-exchange and attempt to analyse their work, outside IFLA. It is precisely within this group of librarians that some authors of books and large articles appeared in the past decade. We think that the Section should not ignore the appearance of new important works, particularly books, on international book-exchange (and acquisition, too), but establish relations with the authors and organize

discussions of new printed works of opinions regarding them.

It was already mentioned above that a detailed analysis falls outside this report and yet, using the index to the bibliography, compiled by V.Alberani, some themes, which were developed most extensively in the past decade, can be singled out. The greatest number of works dealt with the following subjects: economic aspects of international book-exchange (29 works); exchange of duplicates (20); interaction of book-exchange and the interlibrary loan (19); exchange of official publications (17); exchange with developing countries (15) and many other subjects. The attention given to UNESCO conventions on international book-exchange should be given special mention.

And so let us summarize our findings.

The issue of a highly specialized bibliography justifies itself because this publication promotes practical activity and orientation in research, which has already been accomplished, and through this paves the way for further research activity. As the same time it is necessary to examine the comprehensiveness of indexes on international book-exchange and assess their necessity by comparing them with general indexes registering works of librarianship and library science (Library Literature and other lists),

We should also impose upon ourelves the task of gathering data on new-works appearing in all countries more fully and find forms and methods of operative analysis of the most important works dealing with international book-exchange.